

Even if it seems like work, at first, it will pay you to add to the list of your daily habits, that of reading about all of the want ads.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

There Have Been About as Many Women Maimed and Hurt at "Bargain-Counter" As At "Bargain-Counter" Crashes.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

RUSSIAN CAPITAL IN GALA ATTIRE.

Everywhere Throughout St. Petersburg
Flags and Bunting
Are Flying.

STREETS CLEARED OF TROOPS.

Workmen by Thousands Flocking
Back to the Shops and
Factories.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS VERY HOSTILE

Urging People Not to Be Tricked by
The Government but to Keep
Up the Fight.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31, 12:20 p. m.—The Russian capital blossomed out with flags and bunting today. All the troops were withdrawn from the streets and the city presented almost its normal appearance. The nervousness of the people has suddenly disappeared. Workmen by the thousands flocked back to the shops and factories without awaiting the permission of the strike committee. The authorities did all in their power to encourage the spirit of rejoicing over the newly granted liberties. It was by order of Gen. Treppoff that the regulation decorations were hung out, the troops were instructed to permit the people to vent their feelings.

CITY GOES MAD.

Before noon the celebrators began and the city soon appeared to have gone mad. Such scenes had never before been witnessed in Russia. Unrestrained by word or deed, the crowds did and said what they liked. Despotism seemed suddenly to have been replaced by license. Red flags were everywhere in evidence. In the churches devout men and women on bended knees before the altars, the choir sang the "Miracle Worker," rendered thanks for the blessings of liberty, while at the corners of thronged streets orators harangued the populace. The people seemed to be in a state of "Nervous Prosop." From the Kazan cathedral to the town hall opposite the Hotel de l'Europe traffic was blocked. Fully 50,000 workmen were massed there listening to student orators who delivered impassioned speeches from the steps of the town hall and cathedral. Red flags showed above the dense black mass of cheering humanity. The police kept in the back ground, the streets trying to keep the street open. Patrols on their way to their barracks would have been mobbed had it not been for the appeals of the cool-headed who declared that the punishment of cheers that the troops were henceforth with the people.

The biggest demonstration was organized by students and workmen. A great procession was formed, starting from the university, 10,000 strong, it increased in numbers as the demonstrators marched across the river and up the Nevsky prospect as far as the Kazan cathedral singing the "Marseillaise." A dozen red banners inscribed with the word "Svoboda" (Liberty), were carried at the head of the parade. The students stopped at the places where the troops were ordered to march, and the paraders, with bared heads, chanted funeral dirges. The crowds in the streets uncovered their heads as the procession passed.

At the Kazan cathedral the procession counter-marched to the university, where from the balconies students harangued the crowds with fiery speeches, urging the people not to cease the struggle until every right of the citizen had been attained. In the midst of the oratory, immense enthusiasm was created by a student who scaled the roof of the university and attached a red flag to the cross on the roof.

INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES.

The following is a sample of the inflammatory speeches. Go armed with revolvers, dynamite and bombs. Treppoff is still in power. Our watch word is that all the troops must be withdrawn from St. Petersburg and leave the capital in our possession. That bloody scoundrel Treppoff must be driven out of Russia. The doors of the battle and of the fortresses must be opened and a nation guard must be created for the protection of our liberties. It would be fatal to stop now. The emperor has yielded because he is sure of the army, which, brothers, is with us. The sword is in our side. Hurrah for liberty; hurrah for socialism!

Counter-demonstrations took place on the palace square, where several thousands of people bearing white flags knelt on the cobblestones and sang "God Save the Emperor," and prayed for the emperor.

Although admitting that there is some danger in the uncontrolled exuberance of the people, the authorities have decided to give it the freest reins possible and only to interfere if public safety is threatened. The old Russians who understand the temper of the people say if the manifesto can arouse such manifestations in cosmopolitan, indifferent St. Petersburg, the people here, made in the provinces, and there may be a revolution of the scene at the coronation which occasioned great disaster.

Gen. Treppoff, speaking to the correspondent of the Associated Press about the effect of the manifesto, said:

"It is necessary to await the developments of the few days during which undoubtedly there will be great demonstrations all over the country. Here these will be followed by a period of tranquility, as I feel certain the revolutionists who would not be content with anything will be unable to continue the agitation effectively."

Last night's demonstrations continued almost until morning. A procession of 5,000 persons with flags paraded the Nevsky Prospect until 4 o'clock, singing the "Marseillaise" and they then moved down Litansk street to the Russian bastille at the corner of Shpalerskaya street, where for an hour they made the well-known sign with revolutionary flags. Immediately opposite stood the well-fortified barracks and the crowd took particular delight in howling nationalistic songs in that direction. The social democrats, however, are

urging their followers not to be tricked by the government and to keep up the fight. They organized a demonstration of the proletariat in the Vasilia Ostrov district in favor of the organization of a national militia and general amnesty. The imperial manifesto has produced a wonderfully fine impression and it executed in a frank and honest spirit must allay much of the prevailing discontent. The distrust of the government is so deep-seated, however, that the liberals say that not until words are translated into acts and the people actually enjoy their liberties will confidence in the government be restored. Count Witte has been showered with congratulations upon his personal triumph, but to all felicitations he says:

"Wait. Reserve your congratulations until I have succeeded."

After seeing the Associated Press correspondent last night, Count Witte worked until 2 o'clock in the morning and was up again at 7. At 9 he began a series of consultations with his friends. Such news as comes from the interior today is distinctly better. The provincial authorities through machinery, which in that respect is perfect, spread the news of the grant of the constitution from house to house and this morning the strike appears everywhere to be going to pieces.

WARSAW GOES WILD.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Oct. 31.—The imperial manifesto granting a constitution to Russia made a deep impression on the populace. They embraced the news of the grant of the constitution with universal rejoicing in which the army officers joined. The military patrols have been withdrawn.

ODESSA IS EXCITED.

Odessa, Oct. 31.—The promulgation here of the emperor's manifesto was followed by the wildest excitement. Vast crowds excitedly parading the streets, a series of demonstrations, numbers of troops marching and cheering with the people. The church bells are ringing, thanksgiving services are being held and a public holiday has been proclaimed.

VICTOR EMANUEL PLEASED.

Rome, Oct. 31.—General satisfaction is expressed here at the manifesto of Emperor Nicholas granting Russia a constitution and at the position taken by Count Witte. Hope is expressed that peace is re-established and that Russia will become prosperous, there being a general interest in the political and foreign politics between Russia and Italy.

King Victor Emanuel learned the news on a railroad train after he had left Genoa and chose.

The pope heard the news this morning from Cardinal Merry Del Val, the papal secretary of state, and exclaimed:

"May this mean a new and happy life for Russia."

THE ORANGE SEASON.

Growers Expect the Greatest Year
In Their History.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 31.—With the opening of the orange shipping season next Wednesday, the growers of southern California are convinced they will begin the greatest year in the history of the industry in this state.

The total shipments last season to last Saturday were 25,847 car loads, of which 4,229 were lemons, a total of 24,595 carloads of oranges from southern California alone. The total amount of money involved was \$23,576,000, the principal item making up the total being as follows: For the railroads, \$9,550,000; refrigerator car lines, \$105,000; growers and shippers, \$13,921,000.

The prices were better than for the past two seasons previous, but, somewhat under those realized three and four years ago. This season's yield for lemons, it is expected, will be in excess of last year's.

INTER-CHURCH CONFERENCE

Massachusetts Council Has No
Sympathy With Its Actions.

Boston, Oct. 31.—The Massachusetts Council of the Federation of Churches at a meeting yesterday expressed its lack of sympathy with the action of the inter-church conference, which is to be held in New York, in excluding Unitarians and Universalists from the proposed congress. The council reported that all the leading denominations except the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches.

Calve in Toronto.

Toronto, Oct. 31.—Madame Calve and her company, under the management of Cort & Kromberg, opened their American concert engagement at Massey hall last night. Madame Calve's voice was never heard to better effect, and the audience was never so enraptured as last night. The company goes from here to Montreal and appears in New York on Saturday.

Public Morality Ordinance.

New York, Oct. 31.—Mayor McClellan yesterday approved the "Public Morality" ordinance passed by the board of aldermen which seeks to regulate bill posting and other advertisements of a suggestive character. It says:

"No person shall post, erect, any placard, poster, bill or picture of any show, exhibition, theatrical or other performance in or on any building or upon any public place in the city of New York, which shall be of a lascivious, immoral, indecent, vulgar or suggestive character, calculated to debauch the public or shock the sense of decency or propriety."

Old Man Kills His Wife.

Kent, O., Oct. 31.—Henry Bills, aged 70, killed his wife during a quarrel at their home last night. Bills came home under the influence of drink. He offered his wife some liquor, but she threw it in his face. Bills, enraged, threw her against a door and her head struck heavily. She fell unconscious. She was dead when a physician arrived two hours later. Bills was arrested.

Want Submarine Mines Removed.

Nagasaki, Oct. 31.—Admiral from Vladivostok announce that 20 merchant ships are expected to arrive there at about the same time in consequence of the ratification of the peace treaty. On account of the northward navigation close to the south-west approaches of Vladivostok is now relatively safe from sub-marine mines placed by the Japanese during the war period.

The Russian admiralty has asked for assistance in removing these mines and has offered \$25,000 for the removal of half of them in the offering, which agreement is subject to the condition that any one to accept the task on account of the risk involved. The admiralty in consequence has been working alone with inadequate means and it will therefore be impossible to finish the work of freeing the water from danger before winter.

Vladivostok is badly in need of tug boats and coolies to handle the influx of shipping.

WHY UTAHNS BOLTED CONVENTION.

Left the Regulars at Interstate Commerce Meeting Because Conditions for Admission Were Too Humiliating—Col. Geoghegan Gives His Version of the Affair and Discusses Rate Matters.

The fact that there was a split in the Interstate Commerce Law convention, and that the railroad raters broke up into two factions, holding separate meetings in separate Chicago halls, was not due to a division of opinion in the beginning, so much as it was an attempt to throttle delegates from a full and free discussion of the issues. The manner of accepting credentials and of admitting delegates to the convention was the block on which the factions fell apart, and the "anti" convention was composed of about 400 delegates who refused to enter the "regular" convention on account of conditions imposed upon them as qualifications to enter.

WHY UTAH MEN BOLTED.

Both Utah delegates, Fred J. Kiesel of Ogden, and Col. Jos. Geoghegan of Salt Lake were members of the "anti" convention. Col. Geoghegan represented Gov. Carter, while Mr. Kiesel represented the jobbers of Ogden. Mr. Kiesel was one of the moving spirits in the forming of the "anti" convention, while Col. Geoghegan was delayed on account of a late train, and did not reach Chicago until 11 o'clock Thursday, an hour after the split had occurred. He presented his credentials to the regular convention, and was refused admission by two policemen at the door, who insisted that a badge was necessary to admit him. When he finally reached the secretary, he was given a resolution to break out of the question, and he then asked for the right to think as he desired, after the discussion was completed. He was told he could not enter unless he signed the resolution, and he then asked for his credentials to be returned. He left the convention determined to return to Utah, but that afternoon, learning of the other convention organized among those who had rejected the conditions

of admission to the first, he joined it, and participated in its deliberations. Hon. Fred J. Kiesel was already with it, and was taking a prominent part.

THEIR RANKS DEPLETED.

The regular convention met in Steinway hall, while the "anti" convention assembled in the elegant strong in Studebaker hall. In order to all the vacancies caused by the large defection from their ranks, the regular convention utilized a large number of "black" credentials, regarded from fruit growing associations of California, and secured admission for a number of Chicago people. Their conclusions were in favor of the Roosevelt secretary and resolutions placing the rail making power in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission were passed. The "anti" convention took a view in favor of federal control of a less positive kind.

HUMILIATING CONDITIONS.

Col. Geoghegan returning this morning from Chicago, and is at his desk when he has been a news representative he stated that he considered the conditions necessary to enter the regular convention "to be humiliating, and of a nature which no man of honor could accept. He was revolted on account of them was general among delegates who had attended because they had studied the situation, and had formulated views upon it.

WOULD NOT ADMIT HIM.

Discussing the convention in general, Col. Geoghegan said:

"I arrived at Chicago an hour after the convention started, and therefore did not see the conditions which occurred. I went direct from the train to the Auditorium hotel, where I understood the secretary was located, and found he had gone to the convention hall and reported that he was stopped by the door by two policemen, who refused to allow anyone to enter not provided with a badge. When I found the secretary, and he presented me with this resolution to sign, simply binding my action in the convention, I replied

that I had views on the question, in which I believed very seriously, and I was not willing to sacrifice my opinions without good cause. He replied that I could not go into the convention unless I signed it, so I asked for my credentials and left.

"That afternoon I heard of the other convention at Studebaker hall, and joined it."

CALLS IT SOCIALISTIC.

In reply to a question as to his opinion on the outcome of the two conventions, Col. Geoghegan said:

"The Federal Rate Regulation association, as we styled ourself at the conclusion, stands for a policy that will be best calculated to promote commercial property through freight legislation, without endorsing the socialistic theory which underlies the other proposition."

WEST WOULD SUFFER.

"The railroad rate question is the most complex thing in the United States today. The number of railroads filed daily runs into the thousands, and the passage of such a law as recommended would logically transfer the rate business to a mileage basis. We in the west would suffer. In a business such as the sugar business, for instance, in which I am interested, we could not ship to the eastern market, where a large proportion of our product must in the future be consumed, if a mileage rate basis obtained."

MUCH DEPENDS UPON IT.

"Certain commercial conditions exist, which to the layman are not apparent, but which justify what seem to be unjust rate conditions. In fact, the question is too big to be even superficially discussed in a newspaper interview. The prosperity of commercial failure of whole sections and states, depends upon freight rate conditions. Therefore when this body of men assembled in a convention, and insisted that some other man's idea be subscribed to as a qualification for membership you can readily see how unjust and unreasonable their attitude was."

CHINAMEN ATTACK ADMIRAL TRAIN

He Was Out Pheasant Shooting
And Accidentally Shot a
Chinese Woman.

USED REVOLVER IN ESCAPING.

Owing to Strained Relations With
China at Washington Incident Is
Considered Serious.

Shanghai, Oct. 31.—Lieut. Charles R. Train of the American gunboat Quieros, with his father, Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, was attacked by a mob of Chinamen outside of Nankin recently while pheasant shooting, during which the admiral accidentally shot a Chinese woman, attempted to escape in the ensuing scuffle and wounded two Chinamen with revolver shots.

Such a revolver as the accidental shooting of a Chinese with birds not uncommon and are usually settled by the payment of a dollar or two. Admiral Train and Lieut. Train promised to send a doctor to attend to the injured woman and to compensate her for her injuries. The two officers had started to return to their ships when the woman became hysterical and a mob surrounded the Americans.

INCIDENT IS SERIOUS.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The state department has called to the United States consul at Nankin, China, asking particulars about the case of Admiral Train who, according to a cablegram from Shanghai, got into serious trouble in Nankin after accidentally wounding a Chinese woman. In view of the present strained relations between the United States and China and particularly on account of the fact that Nankin is the center of the boycott movement of American goods, the incident is regarded as serious. However, the Chinese minister in this city nor the state department has been officially notified.

Naval officers state that such incidents as this are not infrequent in China. It is the custom of the naval officers of all nations to go for a walk in the American and the British on the China stations to go fowling whenever opportunity offers among the Chinese rice fields at certain seasons.

The incident in the fall rise is certain to be followed by some accidents, but the naval officers say these are easily adjusted, as a rule, by the payment of a small sum of money to the victims or their friends. One officer recalled his shooting a Chinese babe on his mother's back, which was settled amicably by the payment of 50 Chinese dollars, with the result that many Chinese were tempted to put themselves in the way of shotguns.

REFERRED TO NANKIN'S GOVERNOR.

Shanghai, Oct. 31.—The outrage on Rear Admiral Train and his son, has been referred to the governor of Nankin.

Americans are demanding the punishment of the leaders of the mob and the restoration of the guns taken from the officers.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Injunction in James Mock Case Is Dissolved.

New York, Oct. 31.—Justice Maddox, in the supreme court in Brooklyn, has dissolved the injunction restraining the supreme council of the Royal Arcanum from suspending James Mock for refusing to pay his assessments according to the new rates, but the justice expressly stated that he did so only on the promise of counsel for both sides that they would bring the case to trial on Nov. 20.

Mock obtained the temporary injunction some 10 days ago. In denying the motion to make the injunction permanent and dissolving it, Justice Maddox said he was actuated by a desire to protect the interests of the

UNITED STATES RECOGNIZES INDEPENDENCE OF NORWAY

Christiania, Oct. 31.—The United States, Russia, Great Britain, Italy, Sweden and Brazil have already declared their recognition of the independence of Norway in reply to Foreign Minister Lunde's notification sent out to all the powers after the King Oscar's abdication that the Norwegian government desired to open the usual diplomatic relations with them. The replies are couched in the most courteous terms and some of them are accompanied by a cordial welcome of Norway into the ranks of the fully independent nations.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

Washington, Oct. 31.—President Roosevelt came ashore at the navy yard at 11:55. A squad of naval gunners who fired a salute of 21 guns when the president arrived and another salute when he left the yard at 12 o'clock.

Mrs. Roosevelt drove to the navy yard at 11:30 a. m. and greeted the president upon his arrival.

The president and Mrs. Roosevelt were driven direct to the White House. After luncheon the president will go to the executive office.

EX-STATE SENATOR EMMONS
GETS FIVE YEARS IN PRISON

Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 31.—Former State Senator E. E. Emmons of Kern county convicted of receiving a bribe in connection with the investigation of building and loan associations by the legislative committee of which he was a member, was today sentenced to five years imprisonment in the state prison.

Former Senator Emmons is now serving a sentence for the same offense and was in the penitentiary at San Quentin on similar charges. All four were expelled from the senate at its last session.

CONDITION OF MORRIS
NATHAN IS VERY SERIOUS

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 31.—The condition of Morris Nathan, the man in custody here charged with complicity in the Winthrop dress suit case mystery, is serious. He is suffering from a fever and is practically a physical wreck.

Little credence is being given by Supt. of Detention to the report that members of the "Shepherd" club, who know much more concerning Miss Garry's fate than they have told. Kimes, Wright, Loring, and others, have been sworn to secrecy by the police and the state authorities are satisfied that the truth has been told.

Nathan's despondency since his arrest is regarded as important by the police officials and they are concentrating their efforts to learn just what caused it, and also to ascertain Miss Garry's physical condition when she was last seen in the detention house, that they may determine whether his connection with the case extends beyond the mere fact of getting her medical assistance.

The Boston officials were closeted with Nathan after 12 o'clock, and with the Pittsburgh police officials, who immediately began the examination of the members of the "Shepherd" club, company, Stage Director Samuel Forest was called first. The Boston officials refused to say anything as to any disclosures Nathan may have made.

JOHN B. JACKSON.

Presents His Credentials as First American Minister to Montenegro

Cettinje, Montenegro, Oct. 31.—John B. Jackson had a formal audience of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro today and presented his credentials as first American minister to Montenegro. Mr. Jackson also is minister to Greece, Serbia and Roumania.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. F. C. Taylor, 426 Comm. Ave., St. Louis, Mo., wishes to communicate with any of the sons or daughters of Mr. Lewis Noel, deceased, who was a brother of the grandmother of Mr. Taylor; her name was Nancy Noel, and she was a resident of Salt Lake City for a number of years.

ley, Joseph E. Cairne and others were the speakers.

It has been persistently rumored for some time past that the Butchers & Grocers' association had pledged itself to support certain candidates for election, and that the members of the association were industriously working to this end. The report is most strenuously denied by the officers of the association, who say that every member has a right to vote as he sees fit, and that none are authorized to use the name of the organization in their efforts to win votes.

A committee of the Federation of Labor called upon Mayor Morris yesterday afternoon to secure his version of the matter of employing Japanese laborers on the Big Cottonwood conduit, an item out of which much political capital has been made. It was explained that the matter was in the hands of contractors, who declared that they have been unable to secure white men to do the work. The only subcontractor using Japanese labor is Albert Shovel, a son of an American party leader.

Wednesday evening the home of E. M. Weller at 36 east Seventh South street will be used for a meeting of that section, and the home of Mrs. A. S. Kenner at 836 Eighth East for residents of that neighborhood. Thursday evening the home of Mrs. Walter J. Lewis, at 74 west North Temple street, will be the scene of a Democratic rally, while on Friday evening there will be a meeting in the Twenty-second ward annex on Third North, between Third and Fourth West streets, at which Judge Powers, Mat Thomas and D. C. Dunbar will speak.

NEW MASONIC HALL.

Will Cost in the Neighborhood of \$90,000—The Lowest Bids.

Bids were opened last night for the work on the new Masonic hall; and the lowest bidders on the masonry work were Marron & Baker, \$9,000; on the carpenter work, Oliver Hodgson, \$25,000; plastering, Abrams & Sullivan, \$7,000; tin and galvanizing, and the other departments of construction, yet to be decided on. It is believed that the building will cost altogether \$90,000, for the cause he embraced for the remainder of his life. He was especially active in the days when Orson Pratt and Capt. Dan Jones were on their missions in Wales. His occupation was that of a watch and clock maker until his right failed him. He emigrated to Utah May 16, 1894. He leaves a daughter and six sons to mourn his departure.

WILLIAM EDWARDS DEAD

Well Known Citizen Lays Down Life's Career at 81 Years.

William Edwards, a well known citizen, died this morning, at the residence of his daughter, Esther Jones, at 416 Sixth street. The deceased was the son of William and Esther Davis Edwards, and was born March 1, 1824, at Dargaveloch, Glamorganshire, South Wales. He was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1849 and was a valiant worker for the cause he embraced for the remainder of his life. He was especially active in the days when Orson Pratt and Capt. Dan Jones were on their missions in Wales. His occupation was that of a watch and clock maker until his right failed him. He emigrated to Utah May 16, 1894. He leaves a daughter and six sons to mourn his departure.

Funeral will be held from the sixteenth ward meetinghouse, Thursday, Nov. 2, at 2 p. m. The remains may be viewed from 1:30 to 2 o'clock. Friends invited.

Millennial Star please copy.

GUARDSMEN EXPLAIN.

Tell Court Martial Why They Were Absent From Camp Taft.

It was a signal corps session with the National Guard court martial last night, and four members of that command explained why they were absent from camp, and why they failed to secure their releases if they could not go.

Private E. L. Schettler was the first man tried. He stated that he had explained his inability to attend to Capt. Skidmore, and understood himself to have been excused. An examination of his record showed that he had been good, and that he had formerly served in the regular army.

Private George E. Payne, A. C. Lemmon, and Geo. E. Payne, gave similar reasons, declaring their employers would not let them off for the necessary length of time, and that they had so stated their cases to Capt. Skidmore. Action each case was deferred.

Wednesday night the postponed cases of the two men who declared that their employers had secured permission from Col. Geoghegan to be absent will be taken up. Col. Geoghegan will be placed on the stand. Twelve cases remain to be tried, and it is thought that this week will see the conclusion of all the trials.

HAD BIG MEETING.

W. W. Ritter Returns From Attendance On Bankers' Convention.

President W. W. Ritter of the Deseret Savings bank has returned from the east where he attended the annual convention of American bankers at Washington. Mr. Ritter says there were 2,500 bank officials there, and with members of their families who accompanied them, the total attendance was fully 7,000. It was the best attended convention in the history of American banking, and the reports made showed remarkable progress in every section of the country. From not a single representative came any unpleasant report. Mr. Ritter visited all of the more important eastern cities and everywhere did he see evidence of material growth and prosperity. In fact the whole country seems to be greatly blessed.

NO ACTION TILL JUNE.

Matter of Abandoning Fort Duchesne in Abeyance Till That Time.

Senator Geo. Sutherland has received a reply to his letter to Secy. of War Taft, in which he requested that the abandonment of Ft. Duchesne be postponed until he could confer with the department. The answer is signed by Maj.-Gen. F. C. Answorth, military secretary of the war department, and states that the matter of abandoning the department will be held in abeyance until June of next year. The objection of Senator Sutherland to the abandonment of the department, and the possibility of their feeling ugly over the reservation's opening, might lead to trouble.

DASTARDLY TALE ABOUT POLYGAMY

Mendacious Story as to Mormon Elders Advising Man to Take A Plural Wife.

TRIBUNE IN ROLE OF SLANDERER

Purposely and Maliciously Mixes Up "Mormons" in a Non-Mormon Incident.

CASE OF PITIABLE WRONG-DOING

Principals of the Shocking and Shameless Affair Never Were "Mormons" At Any Time.

The Tribune this morning devoted two and a half columns under a front page searchhead "Advised by Mormon Elders to Take a Plural Wife" to the item which appeared in last night's "News" regarding the arrest of James Campbell of Edinboro, Colo., who is accused of living with his sister-in-law, a 16-year-old girl. Anyone who is familiar with the methods of the organ of the American party would instantly denounce the story as a fake and would even go to the extent of deciding off-hand that the alleged interviews with the parties interested were distorted and otherwise suppressed to fit the policy of the Daily Unreliable.

For wanton maliciousness the story told in the Tribune comes nearly being the limit, even for that sheet with the long dizzy record for falsehoods manufactured out of whole cloth.

The story would be true if the parties interested were only members of the "Mormon" Church; if they had been advised by real "Mormon" Elders to enter polygamy, and if they had been married by anyone, "Mormon," Jew or Gentile. The facts are that they were not.

This statement was emphatically made by the injured wife, Mary Cry, her young sister, whose ruin has been accomplished and lastly, by the accused man himself.

DENOUNCED AS A LIE.

When seen in the county jail this forenoon and shown a copy of this morning's Tribune by a representative of the "News," Campbell's eyes fairly popped as he gazed at the scare headline.

"How about that first line, 'Advised by Mormon Elders to Take a Plural Wife'?" asked the reporter. Campbell seemed thunderstruck and shook his head.

"It's a lie," he responded emphatically.

"And the second line?"

"There is no truth in it."

Then taking the story section by section Campbell denounced it as being untrue and distorted and willfully distorted in other places.

Told briefly the story related by Campbell was that he had heard that polygamy was practiced in Utah—he had read it in the papers, in fact, he desired to live with his sister-in-law and had persuaded his wife to let him.

WIFE TELLS HER STORY.

His wife tells a different story. She says that not until she discovered the condition of her sister did she consent to let the girl remain in her home.

"What could I do?" she asked, with tears streaming down her cheeks, as she told her story. "The 'News' said I was a little sister and I could not turn her out of the place. My husband said if I would consent we could move to Utah and there live unmolested. I was awful, but it was the only way I could see out of the trouble."

SIGNED AN AGREEMENT.

After urging his wife, who lay in bed with a 2 day's old infant in her arms, she finally consented and subsequently the three went on a picnic in the hills, where Campbell produced a written agreement, which all signed.

According to the "News," Campbell signed up a "Mormon" Elder, told him his story and asked him to marry him in polygamy. He was told that such a thing was impossible. THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES COULD IT BE.

A FEW WEAK POINTS.

The weak points in the story are that none can remember the name of this "Mormon" Elder. Campbell stated this morning that he had forgotten it. Mrs. Campbell says she believed it was Curtis. There is no "Mormon" Elder by that name laboring in Colorado. Then Mrs. Campbell cannot produce the alleged agreement. She states that the children got hold of it some time ago and destroyed it.

After coming to Utah Campbell claimed that he called at Bishop Preston's office.

TRIBUNE'S "INTERVIEW."

This is how the Tribune quotes him this morning:

"Shortly after coming here I called on Bishop Preston. He was not in, but the man in charge told me that I could not be admitted to the church at this time and that I had better lay low for awhile. I explained to him just what I had done and he told me that, while the Bishop believed it was right and proper for the members to enter into polygamy, it could not be done at the present time because of the laws governing such matters."

"Is that correct?" he was asked.

"Well, I had heard there was a Bishop Preston, and I went to see him, to tell him I wanted to join the Mormons," he responded. "I could not see him, but I saw a big man with a moustache in the office, and I told him that I wanted to live here with my wife and her sister."

"Did you tell him all?"

"Yes, sir."

"And what did he say?"

"He told me that he could do nothing for me."

"Did he say anything else?"

"Yes, he said that I must live an honorable and upright life and do the right thing."

"Did he say it was right and proper to live in poly